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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK -----x 2 3 MICHAEL PICARELLA, 4 Plaintiff, 5 14 CV 4463 (ALC) V. 6 HSBC (USA) SECURITIES, INC., 7 Defendant. 8 New York, N.Y. 9 December 5, 2016 9:30 a.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. ANDREW L. CARTER, 12 District Judge 13 APPEARANCES 14 LIDDLE & ROBINSON LLP 15 Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: JAMES R. HUBBARD BLAINE H. BORTNICK 16 ASA F. SMITH 17 CHRISTINE PALMIERI BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP 18 Attorneys for Defendant 19 BY: RANDALL W. JACKSON DAVID L. SIMONS 20 NICHOLAS STANDISH 21 GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP Attorneys for Defendant 22 BY: GABRIELLE F. LEVIN 23 24 25

(Jury not present, case called)

THE COURT: Good morning everyone.

So I have been informed by my wonderful and talented deputy that the jurors should be ready around 10:15, so we'll make that call then and proceed with jury selection.

I received the back-and-forth requests for a premotion conference regarding the defendant's request for an adverse inference. I'm not going to rule on that now. Defense counsel is free to inquire of the witness on the stand about these issues or potential issues with these documents and then we'll figure that out when we give the final instructions to the jury. It seems to me that I won't prejudge it much more than that. I will allow defense counsel to inquire as to that, but I don't think it's appropriate for me to rule on that right now.

Any thoughts on that by plaintiff or defense?

MR. JACKSON: No, your Honor.

MR. HUBBARD: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything else that take up before jury selection?

MR. HUBBARD: Your Honor, I have an amended list of exhibits. With the pretrial order your Honor will recall that we each have an exhibit, the Plaintiff's Exhibit A to the pretrial order. And what I have done — obviously I need your permission to do this, but I have added ten exhibits at the end

of my list from the defendant's list. They're not new, they're from the defendant's list. I put a plaintiff's number on them and added them to this list just so that I can kind of keep them in my order of proof and that kind of thing, it's easy for me.

The defendant obviously has not had a chance to object to them because they didn't go through the pretrial order process, but they are all from the defendant's exhibit list.

THE COURT: And have you shown this to defense counsel yet?

MR. HUBBARD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Defendants have any view on this?

MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, this isn't a major issue.

We have had a chance --

THE COURT: You said this is or is not?

MR. JACKSON: This is not a major issue. We haven't had a chance to look at all this in detail, but what we just told Mr. Hubbard is that we think for most of these it won't be a problem. We would reserve our right to object on evidentiary bases that may apply depending where there may be a slightly different situation with him offering it, but I think for most of these it shouldn't be an issue, it's just remarking. And there may be some exhibits that would be offered duplicatively just if we don't have the time to sort of sync up and make sure exactly what he has is the same as ours, but this is not a

major issue, your Honor.

THE COURT: And while we're on that topic, again we're get close to the end of the year holiday season. Let's try to make sure we can move this case as expeditiously as possible. Obviously counsel have an obligation to object to any evidence that they feel is inappropriate, but if, for example, there are documents that one side seeks to move into evidence, and if we know ahead of time there is no objection, instead of going through laying the foundation for this, if counsel could just try to confer, or at least at that time if counsel could just say there's no objection to this being admitted we can cut through the laying of the foundation and all that, because that's typically not the most rivetting testimony for jurors.

MR. JACKSON: We completely agree, your Honor. We understand.

THE COURT: Anything else that we need to take up before we start jury selection?

MR. HUBBARD: Not for the plaintiff, your Honor, thank you.

MR. JACKSON: Just very briefly, your Honor. One, we wanted to confirm, is there an instruction — your Honor had suggested at the final pretrial conference that there was an instruction that Court intended to give to certain of the witnesses potentially related to the pseudonym issue. There may be confusion on our part on that.

THE COURT: I had not planned on doing that. My hope is that we dealt with that in advance enough so that counsel could have those witnesses prepped. And I think that with the pseudonym that was chosen I wanted to avoid any issue where I had to say to a witness please refer to this person as so and so. So I would hope to avoid doing anything like that.

MR. JACKSON: Yes. Your Honor. And it's our understanding that the jury is not going to be exposed to any of that and they're not going to be exposed to the fact that we're using a pseudonym, so we attempted to do that. We may need to confer with some people briefly before they come in, but thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else at this time?

MR. HUBBARD: Not from the plaintiff.

MR. JACKSON: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have the parties come to an agreement if during the course of the trial there are potential witnesses in the audience? What is the parties' position about potential witnesses being in the audience when other witnesses are testifying? Do the parties have any position on that?

MR. HUBBARD: Your Honor, I don't have strong feelings about invoking the rule against witnesses. I would abide by the Court's guidance with respect to that.

MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, we would prefer if witnesses who have not yet testified don't sit in the courtroom while

other witnesses are testifying, but apart from that we don't have any views on it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JACKSON: I was just going to ask if the Court could perhaps -- we got the questionnaire that the Court's deputy was kind enough to pass out to us, we just wanted to clarify, is this the preliminary questionnaire? Does the Court intend to ask additional questions specific to the case?

THE COURT: Yes, I plan -- I will ask the potential jurors lots of qualifying questions. At the end of the qualifying questions that I ask the potential jurors, as well as making statements about the issues in this case and asking questions, some general questions about this case, when I have done that, I will confer with counsel and find out if counsel have any additional questions you would like to me to ask to the panel as a whole or to any particular juror. And counsel will exercise any challenges, any final challenges for cause at that point. The jurors will go one by one and read out the answers to the questionnaire. So this is sort of at the end to help counsel exercise their peremptory challenges, but all of the sorts of challenges for cause and all those sorts of questions will be asked first.

MR. JACKSON: That's fine, your Honor, thank you.

And I was going to ask if the Court could just -- I think that the Court was planning to help us, but we are going

to use a struck panel type method?

THE COURT: Correct. So we will qualify 16 jurors.

Once we have gone through the challenges for cause we will have

16 jurors seated here, each side has three peremptory

challenges, and assuming each side exercises all three

peremptory challenges, we'll have ten jurors left.

MR. HUBBARD: Your Honor, when we do that, do we do that in the presence of the jury, exercise the peremptory challenges in the presence of the jury?

THE COURT: No. What will happen is I will ask questions of the jurors, and from time to time there will be jurors who have to be excused and replaced with other jurors for cause challenges and the like. And then once we have done that, the jurors will go through this questionnaire, each individual juror will give the answers to the questionnaire. Then we will take a recess, counsel can confer with their own tables briefly, and then we will go in the back and counsel will exercise their challenges, again one through 16. And when we come back, counsel aren't going to say anything, my deputy will let the jurors know who has been selected and who hasn't been selected, so that will not be done in the presence of the other jurors.

MR. HUBBARD: Is the exercise of the peremptory challenge alternating?

THE COURT: Yes.

1 MR. HUBBARD: May I make one other comment? THE COURT: Sure. 2 MR. HUBBARD: With respect on the preliminary 3 4 questionnaire, the last question relates to service as a juror. 5 Is there a question somewhere in your qualifying questions 6 related to prior participation as a plaintiff or a defendant in 7 a piece of litigation? THE COURT: Yes. 8 9 MR. HUBBARD: Thank you. 10 THE COURT: Anything else for me at this time? 11 MR. HUBBARD: Not for the plaintiff. 12 THE COURT: Okay, I will see you soon. 13 MR. JACKSON: Thank you very much. 14 MR. BORTNICK: 10:15, your Honor? 15 THE COURT: Yes. Let me ask, does counsel have -counsel have had some more time to think about their opening 16 17 statements. Have counsel been able to sort of trim the opening 18 statements any, or what's the anticipated time for plaintiff's opening statement? 19 20 MR. HUBBARD: I think I'm the guy that is supposed to 21 be doing the trimming because I said an hour. Your Honor, I am 22 going to try for 45 minutes, with your permission. 23 THE COURT: Okay. And defense counsel? 24 MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, I still expect to be 25 25 minutes, 30 at the very most.

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THE COURT: Okay, thank you. See you soon. (Recess taken and jury selection was conducted off the record) (Continued on next page) 

## AFTERNOON SESSION

2:38 p.m.

(Jury not present)

THE COURT: Please be seated. So I'm going to start with opening statements soon. First I want to let the parties know what we're going to do. When the jurors get in I will have my deputy swear the jurors. I will give them a couple of quick instructions about note-taking, I will give them quick instructions about that. I will let them know about opening statements just generally that opening statements are not evidence, it's an outline of what the lawyers believe the evidence is going to show in the case. And I will give them an instruction about objections and how to treat objections. And then we'll proceed with the opening statements.

Again, from plaintiff's counsel what's the estimated length of your opening statement? Is it an hour, 45 minutes?

I want to give the jurors, especially since it's the afternoon,

I want to give them a sense of what to expect.

MR. HUBBARD: Forty-five minutes.

MR. JACKSON: Twenty-five to 30 minutes, your Honor.

Judge.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. JACKSON: Does the Court plan to give any afternoon -- does the Court plan to take any break in between the opening statements or is it just going to be wait and see

1 how it plays out. 2 THE COURT: You mean in between the opening 3 statements? 4 MR. JACKSON: I'm not saying there needs to be. I'm 5 just saying is that something the Court --6 THE COURT: I don't anticipate taking a break between 7 the opening statements. We'll see what happens. As soon as all the jurors are here we will get going. 8 9 Who is the first witness that's going to be called? 10 MR. HUBBARD: Your Honor, Mr. Picarella will be the 11 first witness. 12 THE COURT: Are counsel planning on using the 13 projector during the opening statement? 14 MR. HUBBARD: I'm not, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Defense counsel? 16 MR. JACKSON: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. JACKSON: Actually, your Honor, I think I will use 19 it just for a couple of brief moments. So it probably should 20 be left up. 21 THE COURT: And have you shown plaintiff's counsel 22 what it is you plan to put up there? 23 MR. JACKSON: I've talked with plaintiff's counsel about whether or not there are any objections to certain 24

There are just a couple of exhibits I'm going to

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exhibits.

talk about that we have no objection on. 1 2 THE COURT: Have you shown this to plaintiff's 3 counsel? 4 MR. JACKSON: They've seen the exhibits. I was 5 potentially going to call up a couple of the exhibits. 6 MR. HUBBARD: I don't have any objection as long as 7 it's one of the exhibits -- as long as it's an exhibit we didn't object to. 8 9 THE COURT: Why don't we just confirm that. 10 MR. JACKSON: I will confirm that, your Honor, right 11 now. 12 THE COURT: Let's get confirmation of that. 13 MR. JACKSON: Absolutely. 14 THE DEPUTY CLERK: They're all here, Judge. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Let's bring them in. 16 (Continued on next page) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated. Welcome back. I hope you had a wonderful lunch. Now I'm going to ask my wonderful and talented deputy to swear you all in.

(A jury of ten was impanelled and sworn)

THE COURT: We're going to proceed to opening statements soon. Just a couple of quick instructions. I will allow you to take notes if you wish. You are not required to take notes. And we have provided notebooks for you to use. Here are a couple of rules about taking notes. You should not allow your note-taking to interfere with your ability to pay attention to what's happening during the course of the trial. Also, any notes that you take are an aid to your memory and must not take precedence over your independent recollection.

Also, as you can see, we have a fantastic court reporter sitting right here who is taking down everything that's being said. If your notes are in conflict with the official transcript, you should rely on the official transcript and not your notes.

At the end of the day my deputy will collect the notebooks. The parties will not see the notebooks. We will not look into them. But we will take them just so that they can be safeguarded. We'll give those to you at the start of the next day.

In addition, let me give you an instruction about

objections. Counsel have an obligation to make objections.

I'm sure you've seen that on television. What happens is when a lawyer makes an objection you should wait for me to rule on the objection. If I overrule the objection, then you should listen to the answer to that question and you shouldn't give any sort of special consideration to the question because an objection was raised to that question.

On the other hand, if I sustain an objection, you are to disregard the question and you are not to speculate as to what the answer might have been.

Having said that, we're going to proceed with opening statements. Opening statements are not evidence. They are an outline given by the lawyers based on what they believe the evidence will show. We will start off with plaintiff's counsel who anticipates his opening statement will take about 45 minutes.

Go ahead counsel.

MR. HUBBARD: Thank you, your Honor.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. May it please the Court.

As his Honor just indicated, now is the time for the lawyers to give you an overview of what the evidence in the case is expected to be. We're able to do that because, as we've been preparing for the case, obviously we've been studying the documents and preparing the testimony. So we have

evidence to be.

a pretty good feel for what you'll hear here in the courtroom. So, what we try to do is give you somewhat of a roadmap of how we will proceed in terms of the witnesses who you'll hear, the evidence you'll hear, and an overview to some extent of what — how the evidence fits into the issues you'll be asked to decide at the conclusion of the case. So my purpose this afternoon is to give you hopefully a helpful overview of what we expect the

The plaintiff in this case seated here at our left is Michael Picarella. Mr. Picarella is a former senior vice-president of the defendant in this case, HSBC Bank. He was employed by HSBC for approximately four years as a senior vice-president of business development in their Manhattan headquarters at 425 Fifth Avenue.

In 2012 the evidence in this case will show, we say, he stood up for a young female coworker who was sexually harassed by senior HSBC executives in his sales group by reporting that unlawful conduct to his management and to the firm's human resources section. Though HSBC concedes here that he was right, that she was sexually harassed in violation of the law and the bank's own rules, the evidence will show that his senior management did not like it and they retaliated against him for reporting that conduct.

So this is a retaliation case. Unlawful retaliation is the issue you will be asked to decide.

You will not be asked to decide if the young woman, in fact, was sexually harassed. That issue is beyond us now. The bank has admitted that she was. And so while there will be some evidence about it because we have to demonstrate what the complaints were and that Mr. Picarella engaged in protected activity, protected from retaliation by reporting it, your issue will be whether or not there was retaliation and not whether or not she was sexually harassed.

You will learn from this evidence that after

Mr. Picarella reported the harassment to his management he was

passed over within a year for the management position he had

been hired to fill. He was soon, we say the evidence will

show, stripped of his major responsibilities as a senior

vice-president. And in March of 2015 he, in fact, was fired by

the circumstances that you will hear in some detail.

The bank will say it was because of poor performance and not retaliation. The bank will show you a series of performance reviews and from those reviews they'll lift evidence that comments that in some places are critical.

Some of you have had performance reviews in your own work. There will be constructive criticism in these performance reviews. But one thing will be clear. There's a big S on all of these reviews until he had been stripped, we say, of all of his responsibilities. We say you'll see a big S on all of those evaluations. And that S at HSBC stands for

strong. He was rated a strong performer until he was stripped of his responsibilities. And then in late 2014 his performance was downgraded and the train was on the termination track.

So the issue in this case that you'll be asked to decide is whether the adverse employment actions he suffered, including his termination, were motivated in any part by the complaints he made of the sexual harassment of his young coworker and of the retaliation he suffered.

Was his termination, were these adverse actions, passing him over for his promotion, taking his responsibilities away, there's some other adverse employment actions, were those things motivated by the complaints he made to management about their treatment of his coworker, or were they solely, solely based on his performance?

Because you will learn that the issue is not whether -- the law will allow other reasons for termination. What it will not allow -- the judge will give you the controlling instructions, I'm just trying to give you an overview of it -- but the law will not allow -- it will not allow the retaliation to be motivated in any part by that kind of animus.

So, you'll hear in this case perhaps some contention that at some point he became a poor performer. But the best evidence I think you'll see, the best evidence we say you'll see that he was not terminated for poor performance because of

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his complaint; but because of his complaints, is that even after rating him off track in 2014 when he had no work to do, the bank was not content to write a performance review and say you're a poor performer and now you're being managed out of the bank. The evidence in this case will show they made up a false reason to fire him; that they weren't confident enough that they had the goods to terminate him simply on his performance. And you'll see that at the end of this case when he was terminated, and they'll concede it, I say, that he was — that he was, in fact, terminated for a reason that they admit they had no proof of.

In the first part of 2014 -- '15, '15 he was accused by the bank of leaking some confidential business information after a conference call on January 12 of 2015. There was a conference call on January 12, the evidence will show. The next day a call from a New York Post reporter went to the business section that had held this conference call. Mr. Picarella was on the conference call. It was a group of 20 or so executives. The executive who -- reporter called, and the executive recognized it's a reporter, had information that could only have been obtained on that conference call. days later a letter arrives for Mr. Picarella. You have been suspended because we have reason to believe that you violated our rules by leaking this confidential information to the They later admit, despite putting their financial newspaper.

crimes investigation unit on it to investigate it for months, they later admit they found no evidence whatsoever. Yet two days after that call they suspended saying that they had reason to believe. They had no evidence that day and they had no evidence when he was terminated, we say the evidence will show.

The head person in this group, this group he worked in was called global banking and markets, the head of that group was Didier Descamps. He now works for HSBC in Paris and he will testify here on Friday.

I believe he will tell you that when, after that full investigation by their financial crimes group, that no proof, no proof was available about where the leak was from; and yet in the termination letter, Mr. Picarella says that he's being fired for performance, for poor performance, and because we believe that you have leaked this information.

These complaints, I mentioned to you that he made to the firm about the sexual harassment of his young coworker, that activity is called protected activity. And the reason it is called protected activity is that the law punishes retaliatory reaction to reporting that kind of conduct. So the law provides a degree of protection by punishing retaliation for that kind of conduct.

And so one question you'll be asked here today is, in fact, this week is whether or not he engaged in protected activity by reporting -- by reporting this sexual harassment.

Mr. Picarella worked in a grouped called business development. His supervisor was a woman by the name of Eileen Hedges. She was the head of business development. You will learn from the evidence that Mr. Picarella was hired to be her deputy. The bank anticipated that she would move into another position. Testimony from some of the management will be that the group was not performing well, that it was viewed to be weak and that they needed a stronger -- some stronger succession. And so they went out and they recruited and they hired Mr. Picarella to be Ms. Hedges's deputy and obviously her successor.

Shortly after that happened Ms. Hedges was moved by her boss, Mr. Pizzimbono, who I think will testify here, she was moved up to another floor and no longer reported to Mr. Picarella.

By the summer of the next year, by the summer of 2012 she had been relieved of her management duties and a year later she had been terminated. And the reason for both of those things is the conduct that he complained about.

When Mr. Picarella was hired, Ms. Hedges' deputy -Ms. Hedges' assistant was a 26-year-old analyst by the name of
Michelle Parker. And Ms. Parker set -- I may not get this
right but Mr. Picarella will get it right -- Ms. Parker I think
sat on the left of Mr. Picarella, Ms. Hedges on the right, on a
trading desk on the 9<sup>th</sup> floor at UBS headquarters here in

Manhattan. So Mr. Picarella is in between Ms. Hedges, the supervisor, and the young analyst.

In November, 2011 Mr. Picarella reported privately to the chief operating officer, who will testify here, probably tomorrow, Mr. Mullen. You'll see him here. He called Mr. Mullen, who was working here in New York as a chief operating officer, and said that Ms. Hedges had done something that had shocked both he and the young woman. And you'll see that it was the beginning of a pattern of misconduct. In this case what she did was she exposed her breast on the trading floor in front of these two employees.

Mr. Picarella is a grown man. And he's married. He has two teenage children. And he saw this young woman react visibly to what happened. Yet he's brand new to the firm. He's trying to help Ms. Hedges make the group successful. He doesn't want to cause any problem.

He goes to see Mr. Mullen. He's obligated to report what happened because she reacted to it in such a way. But he says to Mr. Mullen, please, let me speak to her. She's my boss. Let me speak to her.

You'll find that she tended to be somewhat -- used sexually aggressive language and that kind of thing, and you'll hear some more about it. But he said let me go and see I'll talk to her about it. No big deal. Big deal to the young woman. But let me speak to her. He did. It goes worse.

In the summer and fall of 2011 and into the spring of 2012 Mr. Picarella began to observe that Ms. Hedges began to harass the young woman even more. She would, I use my word, the evidence I think will show that she would drag her out to bars near the office. She would come back to the office and spread word that she had been sleeping with bank customers, with bank clients and bank employees. She would address her with sexually intimidating language. She would ask her what kind of underwear she was wearing, if she had sex the night before. This on the trading desk.

Mr. Picarella is sitting right in the middle. He's not snooping. He's sitting there listening. He reports it.

He reports it to her. He doesn't go to HR now. He doesn't go to management. He goes back to Ms. Hedges and he says you've got to stop this. She's crying. She's emotionally upset. She is ill. It's not — it's very bad for her. You've got to stop this. And he was concerned about her health. And, again, no desire to harm Ms. Hedges, just to try to get it stopped. He says please stop it.

She didn't. It continued.

He goes to his boss or her boss that he indirectly reported to Mr. Pizzimbono and he reports what happened, what she was saying about the young woman.

And Mr. Pizzimbono says you need to go talk to the head of human resources, a woman by the name of Eileen Weiss

1 who

who will testify here maybe tomorrow, maybe Wednesday. You go tell Ms. Weiss what's going on. That's her job to take care of this.

So the evidence will show that Mr. Picarella then engaged in this protected activity, that he went to see the head of human resources. He reported this sexually harassing conduct, the language she was using, that she, in fact, was now bullying him because she got mad at him because he was reporting this to her.

At about that time word spread in the division that Ms. Hedges and two male executives had sexually harassed this young woman at an offsite conference down at the —— down at a resort in Key Largo. And Ms. Parker eventually told Mr. Picarella about it. He heard about it, her talking on the phone about it. The management had heard rumors about it. They came to him and said: Have you heard any of this? The first time he said: No, I hadn't. But by late June he heard rumors of what happened at Key Largo. I'll save that for later this afternoon when Mr. Picarella testifies. But the long and short of it was that the information was that Ms. Hedges was encouraging this young woman to have sex with some of the men that work for her in her presence at this meeting and that she was visibly upset about it. Again, obviously sexual harassment which he's obligated to report and which he did.

Mr. Picarella reported this to Ms. Weiss. She asked

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him to meet with some of her deputies. There's some memos about this, about what he reported. And you'll see those. You'll see those memos about what he reported. And by the middle of 2012 Ms. Hedges had been placed on a final warning, no management responsibility, and really was no longer involved in the business group that Mr. Picarella was.

So we come to the issue of retaliation. What happened next?

After he reported this sexual harassment, he began to suffer what we say were adverse employment actions. And by September -- he had been hired to take Ms. Hedges' place to be her successor, he was her deputy. In September he was approached by his two main managers, Ms. White and Mr. Pizzimbono, and they told him that he was not getting the job; that the job was going to Ms. Jenner who was a very talented but much junior vice-president. He was a senior vice-president. She was a very talented but much less experienced employee. And she was given this job. He was passed over. You'll see, for example, you'll see an e-mail where somebody says Ms. Jenner was not on the promotion list at the end of 2012 to become a senior vice-president because they all knew that now Mr. Picarella was going to have to report to her and it was going to look bad for him to report to a vice-president. You'll see a memo in there. Somebody writes and says she needs to be higher than him because they could see

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that that reporting relationship would be visibly out of whack.

He's passed over. He complains about it. Now he says now I'm being retaliated against. There will be a bunch of other things in here, without going into detail this afternoon, there will be a bunch of other places where he was a senior vice-president in this group and gradually he got stripped of most of his major responsibilities to the time -- by the time in 2014 when he had -- when he would say with shame that he only had enough work to do about ten percent of the day. And in order to keep from being embarrassed, he would be sitting at his computer looking at financial news on the internet, and going around the building and talking to colleagues. But he had only enough work to fill ten percent of his time. You'll hear -- there will be some debates about what he was doing in 2014, whether he was performing, how much work he had to do. But the long and short of it is that you'll hear evidence as to how his responsibilities were gradually pulled away from him in 2013 and 2014 until by the end of 2013, the end of '14 he virtually had nothing, nothing to do.

A couple of examples. His responsibility, his major responsibility for monitoring the bank's suitability requirements for federal regulators were reassigned to

Ms. Jenner. His responsibility for on-boarding new clients and clearing new clients and that kind of thing were taken away from him.

He complained again. And you'll see some memos in the fall of 2013. And you'll then begin to see that he gets a new manager, a gentleman by the name of Mr. Karam becomes his manager. Mr. Karam is the man who ultimately recommends firing him. Mr. Karam, we'll say, the evidence will show, was hostile to him from the very beginning.

One of the things you'll want to look at as you go through is to see if Mr. Picarella complains and reports this unlawful activity. You've got to see if that is what generated this punishment, these adverse actions. And so it doesn't just come out of the blue. You've got to see if the people who were complained about, if this generated some anger and some hostility and some reason to try to retaliate. And we'll say that you'll see that in this evidence. You'll see evidence of hostility. His new boss, Mr. Karam, one month after he takes over in May of 2012, the evidence will show Mr. Karam in a written e-mail to Ms. Jenner, Ms. Jenner says, you know, he's just sitting here drafting a letter. I'm going to redraft it for him and send it back to him but I don't know if he'll sign it. The evidence will be Mr. Karam writes back and says:

This is a senior vice-president that he was managing, a senior vice-president whose performance reviews he was doing, yet he's threatening to marginalize him in the workplace. No question about it.

Mr. Karam continues to strip him of further activities. One of the human resources folks sends a memo to management saying: Do you want to fire Mike? Human resources had nothing to do with whether this man continued to work or not. Obviously, word was spreading that they were looking for some way to manage him out of the firm.

Do you want to fire Mike? You'll see that in the evidence.

Mr. Karam writes to the most senior management in the company in London. Ms. White from the U.S. was there.

Mr. Descamps from the U.S. was there. They were meeting with some senior HSBC people in London and somebody says: What do you want to put on the list? Mr. Karam says: Picarella. And the person in London, David Rose, writes back and says: What about Picarella? And he writes back and says: You know, the human resources problem.

He was an employee trying to do his job and his manager puts him in the problem department. You'll determine whether or not that was retaliatory or whether or not it was motivated by animus.

Then you'll see that five days after he was passed over for that job to report to Ms. Jenner, five days after that he was put by Ms. Weiss, the woman he went to, to protect him, she puts him on the bad boy list.

They have a list of performance conduct cases in the

firm. It's circulated worldwide, senior management. One of those managers will be here tomorrow or Wednesday to tell you about it. There's a performance -- list of performance conduct cases. The man who complained ends up accused on the performance list. And it happens five times. Five times it happens. She just keeps putting him on the list. And this is the head of human resources he went for to report this activity and to try to stop it.

In 2014 there is a meeting on November 21 of 2014.

Mr. Picarella meets with Mr. Karam. We're sort of getting near the end now here of his tenure. And he meets with Mr. Karam who is the managing director and is his manager. You'll see it from the evidence that he has been brought in as a special manager for Mr. Picarella. Mr. Picarella wasn't in his group.

Ms. Jenner was but, again, they don't want Mr. Picarella reporting to someone who is obviously a junior person. So now Mr. Karam is his manager.

They meet on November 21, 2014 here a few days before the Thanksgiving holiday. And Mr. Karam gives Mr. Picarella his — either 2013 year—end review or 2014 mid year review, we'll have to look at it and get to it. But he rates him off track.

They don't have a very good meeting. Mr. Picarella's testimony is that Mr. Karam was hostile to him; that he threatened him; that he leaned over the table right in his

face; that he pointed his finger in his chest. He felt threatened enough to go down to human resources and say this man just threatened me in my review.

He gets this negative review. And Mr. Picarella calls human resources and complains about it. It's the 21<sup>st</sup> or so of November. He works — there are two or three more days before the Thanksgiving holiday. And on December 1, the Monday after that Thanksgiving holiday, he arrives at the office to work. He's locked out. His pass has been disabled. And he — employees streaming in the building. He can't get in. He's locked out.

Human resources had sent him an e-mail. This is

Thanksgiving weekend. The testimony will be that he had left a

little bit earlier with his family to take one of the kids to a

hockey tournament. The testimony will be that HSBC had sent an

e-mail to him about 4:50 on the Friday afternoon before

Thanksgiving saying we've got your complaint about Mr. Karam.

For your own safety you should work from home and not come to

the building. So that works out. He can't get in. He calls

up. They say you -- we want you to work from home because of

this complaint. He never, ever goes back to work until he's

fired on March 27, 2015 for what you're about to hear.

So he's put on -- he's told to work from home now on December 1. There is this -- he doesn't get access to the systems again until the  $18^{\hbox{th}}$  of December. Could have been a

glitch. But his access to the office systems and all, his BlackBerry and all are turned off. He gets that on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December. Holiday season. Returns to work early January. He returns to work at home. He's working from home now because he's out of the building. So he returns to duty in early January.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> there's the sales meeting I told you about. He attends by phone. The 20 or so more senior executives around the United States attend this meeting. There's some discussion about this meeting about some earlier article in the New York Post about what some banker who had done something questionable. You'll see it. But anyway the executives of that meeting considered that discussion confidential and private, which it likely was. Mike attends by phone.

The next day the New York Post reporter calls the head of that meeting and says I heard you had a meeting yesterday and you talked about A, B, and C, and D. Rightly so that executive was alarmed that this information had leaked out from that meeting, calls human resources said what's going on. And two days later -- I think you'll see it's two days later -- they accuse Mr. Picarella of having leaked that information. No evidence whatsoever. You'll see the letter. The letter is actually written by a lawyer for HSBC who says we have reason to believe that you leaked this information.

Accusing an executive in the financial services industry, we will argue to you when the case ends, is a pretty serious thing. Because the confidentiality of this financial information is a serious thing. So he's accused of being a leaker. And he now no longer works from home because he's now completely shut out of the HSBC system. So from December 1 until roughly the time he was fired he never works again.

HSBC investigates this allegation. And he's completely off the system. Then on March 27 of -- I think March 27 is right -- of 2015 he's at home, picks up his son to go to a hockey game or something. They're in the driveway. The son sees a package on the front door, thinks it's a bar mitzvah invitation and he jumps out of the car and he goes over to get the package. And the package is not -- it's a package from HSBC. He opens it. It's a letter terminating his employment. He hands it to his father. He's fired on that day. And that's why we end up here.

During the course of these events in 2013

Mr. Picarella filed a charge with the Equal Employment

Opportunity Commission. It's called a charge of

discrimination. Retaliation is a form of discrimination. He's

still there. He's still working. At least these federal

filings are confidential not made public. He files that, the

charge of discrimination. Nothing happens.

He continues to get retaliated against. That EEOC

charge is a form of protected activity. Retaliation follows it. It's unlawful. The Court will give you those instructions and, of course, you will follow the Judge's instructions and not my description of it.

But, about a year later he files this case. In 2014, the fall of 2014 he then files this case here under federal law, New York state law, and New York city law alleging retaliation in violation of those statutes. And that's what brings us here.

The last thing that you'll be asked to decide in this case in the event you determine that the law was violated and Mr. Picarella was unlawfully retaliated against, you'll be asked to determine if he suffered damages as a result of that termination and, if so, what the amount of those damages is.

You will learn from the evidence that Mr. Picarella was in the financial services industry for 45 -- for 25 years before he was fired; that his compensation at HSB was approximately \$282,000; that the position, Ms. Hedges' compensation was about \$500,000, the job he was supposed to step into. And you will learn that he has sent job applications all over the place looking for a job in this industry and, based upon what happened to him, has not been able to be re-employed in the industry.

You'll hear that he has interviewed for some jobs.

He's interviewed for some jobs in accounting departments, in

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the villages out on Long Island where he lives. But so far the door to Wall Street, the evidence will say, has been shut.

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There are other elements of damages you'll be asked to consider such as emotional distress resulting from the conduct that we say has destroyed a 25-year business career. And you'll be asked to determine if he has suffered reputational damages as a result of it.

The last thing you will be asked to decide if you determine that he was unlawfully retaliated against is whether or not you should award what are called exemplary or punitive damages. They are damages to make an example. If you find that the violation of the law — if you find that the retaliation that you see was a product of reckless disregard of his rights under the law, or spite, or ill will, if you find that, then you'll be permitted to make some judgment as to whether punitive damages should be awarded to make an example out of the defendant.

We look forward to presenting the case to you. Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Now we'll hear from defense counsel.

Defense counsel estimates his opening statement will be between

25 and 30 minutes.

Go ahead, please.

MR. JACKSON: Thank you, your Honor.

2014, mid year review of Michael Picarella. This is a

review that was written by somebody you will see during the course of this case had no motivation to retaliate against Mr. Picarella. The person said that, and I quote: Mike has demonstrated inconsistent results and is offtrack as of mid year 2014. A common theme is one where Mike is illusive, lacks initiative, and fails to take advantage of the opportunities. Mike's lack of initiative, lack of productivity, refusal to take ownership for strategically defining his role or his work is contrary to his GCB level and is significantly below the performance of his peers.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you have even a passive level of familiarity with the way performance reviews are conducted typically in corporations you will realize that the words, the clarity and the harshness of the review of Mr. Picarella, it's the type of language that is reserved only for the very worst performers. And when you get a chance to actually look at the evidence in this case and you get an opportunity to actually hear from the witnesses it's going to be clear to you that that's precisely what Mr. Picarella was, one of the worst performers at his level in the bank and a person who frankly failed to live up to professional standards in pretty much every way that an employee could fail.

Now, the laws that are at issue that Mr. Hubbard just alluded to, these laws are serious. These laws are extremely serious. They're not a joke. They're not a game. There are

laws that have been enacted in order to protect women, vulnerable people, really all of us from what are unquestionably some of the most unacceptable forms of work harassment and work retaliation. The evidence in this case is going to show, you will see, the evidence in this case is going to show that Mr. Picarella is attempting to make a mockery of these laws and it's unacceptable.

Now, Mr. Hubbard a moment ago said a number of things about sexual harassment. And as he told you there is no real dispute about whether sexual harassment in this case took place. But that sexual harassment is not what this case is really about. Because let me be just entirely clear. HSBC took and continues to take any issues, any issues whatsoever involving sexual harassment extraordinarily seriously. That's going to be clear to you when you see how professionally the responses were handled to everything that Mr. Picarella raised and to any other issues that HSBC came across with regard to sexual harassment. It's going to be clear to you that HSBC found sexual harassment in its workplace to be unacceptable. But that's not really what this case is about.

This case is about three things: Greed, opportunism and exceptional laziness.

Greed, opportunism and exceptional, astounding laziness.

And I want to talk about each one of those three

things in the short time that I'm going to talk to you today and about how they relate to the evidence that you're going to see during the course of this case.

Let me take one brief moment to reintroduce myself because I know it was quick. My name is Randall Jackson.

Along with my colleagues, we have the privilege, we have the responsibility of representing HSBC.

We know that jury service is hard. We know that it's an imposition. We deeply appreciate your attention and we deeply appreciate your jury service.

Now, I want to talk first about the -- one of the three things that I talked about which is laziness. And Mr. Hubbard, in describing the details of what he said happened at HSBC, he told a very nice tale, okay. It's a very nice, a very neat tale that supports the idea of retaliation. But the reality of the situation that you're going to see unfold through the evidence, I promise you, is quite different. You cannot understand, you absolutely cannot understand the astounding story of Mr. Picarella's time at HSBC without understanding first that Mr. Picarella was extraordinarily lazy.

Now, the evidence is going to show that in 2011 Mr. Picarella came to HSBC after having worked at two prior banks. In May of 2011 Mr. Picarella was hired as a senior vice-president in sales management in the business markets

group.

And ladies and gentlemen, he was hired at an initial starting salary of \$225,000 per year with the possibility of getting an additional bonus over that. There was no bonus promised but he was told he had a possibility of getting a bonus on top of that.

This was a senior level position and it required Mr. Picarella to perform at an executive level, handle a number of different complex responsibilities, executive senior functions in connection with HSBC's work on behalf of its customers.

The evidence is going to show that almost immediately after Mr. Picarella got there problems started to surface with him. Within months of his being hired complaints about Mr. Picarella were coming in from a number of different parts of the bank. Complaints were coming from supervisors. Complaints were coming from his coworkers. People were complaining about all three aspects of what I'll refer to as the Picarella work experience.

People were complaining that his work product was not up to standards; that his communication with others at work, his communication with his colleagues was not up to appropriate professional standards. And people were complaining that probably most importantly his attitude about almost everything at work was just poor. His attitude about the work that he was

asked to do, his attitude about the way that he dealt with his colleagues was just poor.

And I wish -- I deeply wish that I could tell you that over the years that followed that Mr. Picarella was working at HSBC that he improved. But he didn't. The evidence is going to show that Mr. Picarella was given every opportunity by HSBC to become a better worker. Every opportunity. He was given numerous chances to improve the way he worked. But he approached every opportunity he was given with the same poor work product, poor collegiality and just poor attitude that he had started with.

The evidence is going to show that HSBC assigned several different supervisors to Mr. Picarella over the time that he was working there. And these different supervisors were assigned to him in order to make sure that he would have an opportunity with fresh people to try to do his job. They were given to him in the hopes that somebody would be able to motivate him to do the thing that he was hired to do. And you're going to see that they all failed. All of those supervisors failed. They all found that he was continuing to engage in the same type of functions that he started with that led to — that was his poor performance.

Now, I want to take a look at DX-258. And as we're calling up DX -- what will later be DX-258 let me just point out also that one of the things that happened to Mr. Picarella

is that he actually refused to do a number of assignments that were given to him over the years that he was working there.

And another thing that happened is Mr. Picarella simply failed to show up a lot of the time. He was just absent from his desk. People were constantly asking: Where is Michael Picarella? Where is he?

You're going to see some of the people in his job, some of his coworkers referred to him as Where's Waldo.

This is DX-258. You look at DX-258. The relevant point, this was from Mr. Picarella's 2013 year-end review. Mike has demonstrated a weakness in proactively devising meaningful solutions to tasks which has required intervention and guidance that should not have been necessary. Mike's overall handling of these responsibilities has fallen short of those typically expected of an SVP in the COO/business management role.

Let's also take a quick look at what will be marked as DX-232. This is from Mr. Picarella's own EEOC complaint, the very complaint that Mr. Hubbard was talking about a moment ago. And there is a portion in this where he says by year end 2011 when I met with Hedges for my performance review, that's his supervisor you're talking about, she told me that Pizzimbono and Suzy White, who was COO of Global Markets America, did not think highly of me and that it might be a good idea if I looked for another job. I had been employed at the bank at that time

for you and your family.

Now you can take that down.

Why is this important? Because this is Mr. Picarella in his own words saying that only a few months, only six months after he got there his supervisors were already telling him that his work was bad, you need to start looking for another job bad. And this is before he had made any complaints relating to sexual harassment.

for only six months and Hedges was telling me to do what's best

So the idea that there was retaliation, that this was some made-up reason that he was ultimately fired is not going to match up with the evidence that you're actually going to see and the testimony that you're actually going to see from the witnesses here. It's not going to match up at all.

What you're going to see is there are just conspiracy theories on top of conspiracy theories and no real evidence of any retaliation.

What you're going to see is that Mr. Picarella was given repeated second chances, third chance, and fourth chances by HSBC until finally in 2015 the bank finally made the decision that they had to let him go. Okay. After years of him not doing his job. And this was done for one reason. And it was done for one reason only. And that's because

Mr. Picarella was not doing his job and he hadn't done his job for a very long time.

Now, you may be asking yourself: Given the fact that there is not going to be any real evidence of retaliation, given the fact that people were saying his performance was terrible before he made any complaints, why are we even here? That's a good question. And it brings me to the second point of what this trial is really going to be about. What you're going to see unfold through the evidence. And it's opportunism.

Now, there is no dispute, there is no dispute, as Mr. Hubbard was alluding to that there's certain HSBC employees that didn't behave appropriately with regard to the young woman that Mr. Hubbard was talking about. And the fact of the matter is HSBC has taken full responsibility for that. HSBC has taken full responsibility for that. Does not condone sexual harassment. Some of the details of the number of that, I think Mr. Hubbard's account is not quite accurate. But the point is there is no dispute about it. And HSBC has dealt with that appropriately, completely separately from anything having to do with this case.

Now, nevertheless, you're going to see in early 2012 after Mr. Picarella had been told by his supervisors that his job was already on the line, Mr. Picarella started thinking about what he could do to preserve his job. At some point in early 2012 Mr. Picarella went to human resources and made a complaint about his boss, the woman we referred to earlier,

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Eileen Hedges. And he made a complaint about her. He was complaining essentially about her treatment of him. And you're going to see that in the complaint one of the things that he was complaining about, in fact, was the very woman, Ms. Parker, that he later on would claim to be the white knight for in terms of his complaints that he claims are the subject of retaliation, he was complaining about the fact that he was forced to endure the conversations between the two of them. And this is important because what didn't happen in early 2012 when Mr. Picarella made these complaints is he did not say anything at that time about the sexual harassment of Ms. Parker. Nothing at all. You're going to see when you actually see the evidence that in those early meetings, in those early meetings in 2012 that was not what Mr. Picarella was talking about. However, at some point later in 2012 after Mr. Picarella had a long time to think about it, much later in the year, after he had a long time to think about it and after he had the opportunity to consult with lawyers, Mr. Picarella finally made a complaint that related to some sexual harassment that he had heard about third hand.

Now, the evidence is going to show Mr. Picarella is not -- was not a close friend of Ms. Parker's. He wasn't her confident at work. In fact, the evidence is going to show that she is one of the people who was complaining about his near constant invisibility in the office and one of the people who

was complaining about his poor work, about the fact that he wasn't doing his job. She was one of a chorus of people who was asking: Where is Michael Picarella during the workday?

Nevertheless, this is the complaint that Mr. Picarella made. And the answer, by the way, to where is he, is that he was anywhere other than doing his job. Sometimes he was doing personal things. Sometimes he was doing — no one knows what. But the point is what we do know is that at some point in late 2012 he was in HR and that was part of a plan for him to benefit based on the misfortune that he observed from someone else.

Now, ladies and gentlemen that is plain and simple what is known as opportunism. It's attempting to take advantage of someone else's unfortunate situation in order to benefit yourself. And I think when you see the evidence it's going to be very clear that this entire case is a particularly sad and cynical example of opportunism.

You may be asking yourselves: Why would he do that?
Well he wanted to save his own job. And because he also viewed making the complaint, taking advantage of another person's misfortune as a way to get a lottery ticket and perhaps some day get a jackpot from this jury.

And that brings me to the third thing that I said this case is really about. The third thing that this case is really about that you will see unfold from the evidence and that is

just greed. Because once you put aside Mr. Picarella's poor work habits, once you put aside his poor collegiality, once you put aside his opportunism, this case is, more than anything, just about pure unadulterated greed. And you're going to see, as you look through the evidence, that Mr. Picarella is attempting to suggest that the bank engaged in retaliation against him after it learned that he had made a complaint about the sexual harassment of this young woman.

Well, this is not true. It's not true at all. It's not going to match up with the evidence. You're going to see that when Mr. Picarella made his complaints, and his complaints were many, the bank took essentially two steps. First, the bank conducted a very thorough, a very thorough and exceptionally professional investigation of everything that Mr. Picarella had complained about and things that other people said and talked to everyone. And you're also going to learn that, in connection with that, the bank, as Mr. Hubbard has already talked about, ultimately dismissed the one person who — one of the employees that it determined was — had behaved inappropriately.

This was a responsible investigation. This was a bank that was dedicated to making sure that sexual harassment didn't take place. And when you see the professionalism of the investigation it's going to be clear that this was not retaliation.

The second thing that the bank did, and I've alluded a little bit to this, but they assigned Mr. Picarella to new supervisors. They took him away from the person that he claimed initially on he felt was treating him inappropriately. And this is really important because HSBC was making a very genuine attempt to get Mr. Picarella a new start. They assigned him to multiple different supervisors. And they all found that Mr. Picarella still was refusing to do his job.

Now, this gets to -- gets us to probably the biggest problem with Mr. Picarella's case. Because when you hear about all the new supervisors you may be thinking how long was he working there? The evidence is going to show that Mr. Picarella continued to work at HSBC for years after he made his initial complaints. Okay. And he collected years worth of paychecks. And if you look at what those paychecks added up to, you will see that Mr. Picarella collected over a million dollars in salary from HSBC during the time period that he was working there and the vast majority of that money, almost all of it, was collected after he made his complaints about sexual harassment.

(Continued on next page)

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MR. JACKSON: Now that is, you will see, completely inconsistent with any common sense or logical notion of how retaliation works. It will not make sense to you when you actually look at the timing of what happened. You actually look at what happened, that the bank elected to pay him a small fortune after he was making his complaints, and he claims that was some form of retaliation. When you get chance to look at all that it will be obvious to you that his claims are completely disconnected from the law and completely disconnected from reality.

Now I'm coming close to the end, but let me say a couple of things about the law that I think you should take into consideration. There are federal and local statutes at issue in this case, as Mr. Hubbard talked about. And Judge Carter will give you much more detailed instructions later on the case and all will be explained to you, but the important point is Mr. Picarella has the burden in this case. He has the burden at all times, and he has the burden of demonstrating that an adverse employment action in retaliation for the complaint that he made about Ms. Parker was the reason that he experienced those adverse employment actions.

He has to demonstrate retaliatory adverse employment action. And there are really two that he is focused on. One is this failure to promote him to managing director that he talked about, this position involving Ms. Jenner, and the other

one is his termination in 2015.

When you actually look at what happened and see all the evidence, it will be obvious to you that the idea that these were retaliatory adverse employment actions, it's just a complete lie. It's a complete lie. It's false.

When you look at, just first in terms of the promotion, what happened with regard to Ms. Jenner, you will hear from other witnesses and see her performance evaluation, this woman was one of the most respected employees at the entire bank. She was a person who was universally respected for her hard work, for her collegiality, for all the things that she did, her businesses skills. And in contrast with Mr. Picarella, there was no real comparison between them. This is the woman that he is going to allege he should have had her job, and it's not going make sense. The whole story of how Ms. Jenner gets the promotion has nothing to do with retaliation, and he's not going to be able to establish anything that is even going to suggest that it is a retaliatory thing. He is not going to meet his burden.

The second piece is termination. Again, his termination happened years after he made his complaint because of the issue in this case and after he collected an enormous amount of money from HSBC. When you actually look at that and look at everything that led up to his termination, it will be clear to you this is just another attempt by Mr. Picarella to

get another payday. His termination and the reasons for it are
a million light years away from any retaliatory motive, and
that will be completely clear when you examine that and hear

from Judge Carter how you're supposed to apply the law in this case.

So I want to wrap up. I just want to say I know it's been a long day and a long afternoon, but this is difficult.

As the judge said, jury service is one of the most important things that you can do as a juror, but it's also one of the most difficult. It's hard to focus on that and engage in a problem that you haven't engaged in before.

But the laws that are at issue here in this case, as I said before, are incredibly important. They are incredibly important, and we take them extremely seriously. And we ask you to take them extremely seriously during this case, because these are laws that are designed to protect people.

The evidence is going to show Mr. Picarella is attempting to make a mockery of these laws. He's attempting to mislead this jury about what happened for his own personal benefit. So at the end of the case when we come back and walk through all the evidence and talk about how it demonstrates what the appropriate verdict is, I'm going to ask you to return a verdict: No liability against HSBC. It's going to be the only verdict that actually matches up with the evidence.

Until that time, I just ask you to do three things:

Pay close attention to evidence, listen to Judge Carter's instructions throughout the case, and at the end of the case use your own common sense. Please your own common sense throughout the case. Don't put that aside when you walk through the metal detectors and come into this courthouse.

If you do those three things, use your own common sense, follow the judge's instructions and listen closely to the evidence, you are going to come away with the only verdict that is going to be consistent with the evidence and consistent with the law, and that is a verdict of no liability in favor of HSBC.

Thank you very much for your attention.

THE COURT: Let's do this, let's take a quick twelve-minute break and then we will have the first witness.

Don't discuss the case among yourselves or with anyone else and I'll see you in twelve minutes.

MR. HUBBARD: Your Honor, we have to unpack some of our stuff, but I think we can do it in twelve minutes.

Your Honor, could we have a moment with you?

(Jury not present)

(Continued on next page)

1 THE COURT: Okay. MR. HUBBARD: Your Honor, I'm not encouraged in what I 2 3 see from counsel in that opening statement. It was severe 4 argument. It was largely, in my view, argument, and I want to 5 complain about it. I didn't object to it because I'm not going 6 to interrupt in front of the jury, but it was heavy, heavy 7 argument. Number two, he virtually accused opposing counsel of lying to the jury. Number three, he used evidence in his 8 9 argument that the Court has ruled inadmissible at this point in 10 time in the case. So I'm concerned that the rules that we live 11 by here are not being followed by the defendant. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. JACKSON: May I respond? 14 THE COURT: Are you asking me to do anything at this 15 point? 16 MR. HUBBARD: No, sir. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Anything from defense counsel? 18 MR. JACKSON: No, your Honor. We disagree. 19 THE COURT: All right. See you soon. 20 (Recess taken) 21 (Continued on next page) 22 23 24 25

1 (Jury present)

THE COURT: We're ready to proceed with the first

3 | witness. Plaintiff please call your first witness.

MR. HUBBARD: The plaintiff, Mr. Picarella, your

Honor.

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MICHAEL PICARELLA,

called as a witness by the Plaintiff,

having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

9 DIRECT EXAMINATION

10 BY MR. HUBBARD:

- 11 | Q. Mr. Picarella, give us your full name, please, and tell us
- 12 where you reside.
- 13 A. My name is Michael Picarella. I live at 221 Barton Avenue,
- 14 Melville, New York.
- 15 | Q. Are you married?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- 17 THE COURT: Hold on just a second. Make sure you lean
- 18 | into the microphone.
- Can the jurors all hear?
- 20 Okay.
- 21 MR. HUBBARD: Thank you, your Honor.
- 22 BY MR. HUBBARD:
- 23 | Q. Are you married?
- 24 | A. Yes.
- 25 Q. What are the ages of your children?

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- I have twin daughters that are 17, I have a boy that is 14
- 2 and a boy that's 12.
- Q. Can you tell us briefly where you grew up and the secondary 3 4 school.
- 5 Sure. I grew up in Levittown, Long Island, and I graduated in 1984 from Levittown Division Avenue High School. 6
  - Q. Give us the benefit of your educational background after you graduated from high school.
- I attended Hofstra University, graduating in 1989 with a 9 10 bachelor's in business administration. I also have an MBA from 11 Fordham University and graduated in 1995.
- 12 Did there come a time when you began working in the 13 financial services industry?
- 14 A. Yes. Shortly after graduating from Hofstra University in 1989 I joined Morgan Stanley. I worked there for 13 years in 15 operations management as a vice president. 16
- 17 Did you obtain your MBA while working at Morgan Stanley?
- 18 Yes, I did. Α.
- Did there come a time when you left Morgan Stanley for 19 20 other employment?
- 21 Α. Yes.
- 22 Ο. When was that?
- 23 In 2003 I left as part of the firm-wide reduction in force.
- 24 I joined Deutsche Bank as a vice president in information
- 25 technology.

- 1 Q. That was in 2003?
- 2 A. 2003.
- 3 | Q. And how long were you there?
- 4 A. I was there for one year and I was recruited by Lehman
- 5 | Brothers.
- 6 Q. Let me ask the questions.
- 7 A. Sorry.
- 8 Q. One at a time.
- 9 What happened next?
- 10 A. I was recruited by Lehman Brothers.
- 11 | Q. When was that?
- 12 | A. That was in 2004.
- 13 | Q. Did you join Lehman Brothers?
- 14 | A. Yes, I did.
- 15 | Q. In what position?
- 16 A. I joined as a vice president. I was global head of fixed
- 17 | income product management.
- 18 | Q. May I ask you to give us a very short description of what
- 19 | fixed income product management is, please.
- 20 | A. Sure. Prime brokerage and fixed income prime brokerage is
- 21 | financing of large institutional clients, including hedge
- 22 | funds. We provide many services in addition to financing,
- 23 | trade execution, clearance and settlement, basically the back
- 24 office for execution and reporting.
- 25 | Q. How long were you at Lehman Brothers?

- 1 A. I was at Lehman Brothers until 2008 until Lehman went
- 2 bankrupt as a result of the 2008 financial crisis.
- 3 | Q. What happened to the Lehman work force?
- 4 A. We merged immediately with Barclays Capital Group bought
- 5 Lehman Brothers a couple days after the bankruptcy.
- 6 Q. Can you tell us if you remained at Barclays?
- 7 A. Yes, I did.
- 8 | Q. What was your position at Barclays?
- 9 A. I was vice president, head of U.S. fixed income prime
- 10 | brokerage until 2011.
- 11 | Q. So looks like you had the same job there, except this was
- 12 U.S. and the other was global.
- 13 | A. Yes.
- 14 | Q. How long did you work at Barclays?
- 15 A. It was a little over two years until January 2011.
- 16 Q. What, if anything, happened at that time?
- 17 | A. I was let go as a firm-wide reduction in force as a result
- 18 of the merger of the two companies.
- 19 Q. How did you come to go to work at HSBC?
- 20 | A. I was recruited by a head hunter that was employed by HSBC.
- 21 | Q. What was the head hunter's name?
- 22 A. Kevin Freer.
- 23 | Q. Do you know the name of his firm?
- 24 A. I believe it was Mitchell Martin.
- 25 | Q. Do you know how they got your résumé?

- 1 A. No, I don't.
- 2  $\parallel$  Q. Did you interview at HSBC in the spring of 2011?
- 3 | A. I did.
- 4 Q. Do you recall who interviewed you?
- 5 | A. Yes.
- 6 | 0. Who was it?
- 7 A. Eileen Hedges, Mark Baker, Ian Mullen, Ellen Weiss, and
- 8 Pablo Pizzimbono.
- 9 Q. What part of the bank were these executives employed in
- 10 when they interviewed you?
- 11 A. Global banking and markets of the Americas.
- 12 | Q. When you say for the Americas, can you tell us what
- 13 region -- probably self-explanatory, but what area of the world
- 14 | is that?
- 15 A. North America, which was U.S. and Canada, and Latin
- 16 America.
- 17 | Q. What were the titles of these folks that interviewed you?
- 18 Ms. Hedges, what was her title?
- 19 | A. She was a senior vice president. Mark Baker was a managing
- 20 | director. Ian Mullen was a managing director. Ellen Weiss was
- 21 | a senior vice president, and Pablo Pizzimbono was a managing
- 22 director.
- 23 | Q. What positions did they hold at that time?
- 24 A. Eileen Hedges was head of business development for the
- 25 Americas. Mark Baker was in charge of client development. Ian

GB5TPIC3

Picarella - direct

- Mullen was COO for markets in the Americas. 1
- You say COO, tell us what that means. 2 Q.
  - Chief operating officer. Α.
- 4 Q. Okay.

- 5 Ellen Weiss was head of human resources for markets, and
- Pablo Pizzimbono was held of sales for the Americas. 6
- 7 Q. You mentioned that you were in this global markets sales
- 8 area, what type of sales are we talking about? Just give us a
- brief description of the type of sales we're talking about. 9
- 10 Products that we sold were, just to keep it simple, bonds
- 11 and stocks, foreign exchange products.
- 12 Do you recall the reporting relationship among
- 13 Mr. Pizzimbono, Mr. Mullen, Ms. Hedges?
- 14 Yes. Ms. Hedges reported in to Mr. Pizzimbono and Α.
- 15 Mr. Mullen. Mr. Pizzimbono and Mr. Mullen reported in to
- Didier Descamps, who was the head of global markets for the 16
- 17 Americas. Mark Baker also reported into Pablo Pizzimbono.
- 18 Ellen Weiss was in human resources, which is a separate group.
- 19 Tell us again the position that Mr. Pizzimbono held.
- 20 He was head of sales for the Americas. Α.
- 21 Was Suzanne White at that time in this organizational
- 22 structure?
- 23 Yes. Α.
- 24 Ο. What was her position?
- 25 She was deputy COO or chief operating officer reporting in Α.

- to Ian Mullen.
- 2 Take a moment now, Mr. Picarella, and show you on the screen --3
- MR. HUBBARD: Peter, do you have this? 4
- Q. Show you a demonstrative exhibit that we have used, a chart 5 that tried to simplify it a little bit, but what is -- it says 6
- 7 January 2011. What organization does this reflect here,
- Mr. Picarella? 8
  - That's the senior management for global markets Americas.
- 10 And the two gentlemen at the top are the co-heads of global
- 11 markets?
- 12 A. Yes, Didier Descamps.
- 13 Q. Who is beneath -- Mr. Descamps is shown as co-head of
- global markets Americas? 14
- 15 Α. Yes.
- 16 What is Mr. Mullen shown as, please?
- 17 He is shown as the chief operating officer for global
- markets Americas reporting in to Mr. Descamps. 18
- 19 Q. Let's go a couple of pages over to where Mr. Mullen is in
- 20 the middle.
- 21 What does this chart depict?
- 22 This is the global markets Americas COO/business management
- 23 organizational chart.
- 24 Q. What does it show?
- 25 Does it show Ms. White on the chart?

GB5TPIC3

Picarella - direct

- 1 A. Yes, it does, just to the left of Mr. Mullen.
- 2 | Q. It shows her as deputy COO?
- 3 A. Correct.
- 4 | Q. Is Mr. Karam on this chart?
- 5 A. Yes, he is. He is underneath the business managers over
- 6 there in metals. He was a business manager in metals.
- 7 Q. Looks like there are several business managers on this
- 8 chart.
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. What were their jobs?
- 11 A. Their jobs were for each different business area or
- 12 product. They operated in the COO function for that particular
- 13 product or business area.
- 14 | Q. When you say they operated in the COO function, what do you
- 15 mean by that?
- 16 A. The responsibilities were that of a COO.
- 17 | Q. Meaning?
- 18 A. That their daily tasks were similar to what Mr. Mullen or
- 19 Ms. White would be conducting.
- 20 | Q. What does the chief operating officer do?
- 21 | A. He's in control -- there's many aspects to that job. He's
- 22 | in control of ensuring that the markets organization is in
- 23 compliance with all external regulatory requirements, that
- 24 | we're in charge of everything from costs -- what we call T and
- 25 | E, travel and expense cost, is maintained within budget.

- 1 | They're in charge of basically allocating what employees are
- 2 getting paid by desk. They work with human resources to ensure
- 3 | that compensation is paid. There's many aspects to the job,
- 4 | it's a long list.
- 5 | Q. You call them COO, chief operating officer, I guess in sum
- 6 | it means operations.
- 7 A. Yeah, the operations of the business.
- 8 Q. Okay. Is Ms. Hedges on this chart?
- 9 A. Yes, she is, where it's being highlighted down below for
- 10 | sales.
- 11 | Q. What was her position?
- 12 A. She was head of business development for sales for the
- 13 Americas.
- 14 Q. And is Ms. Jenner on this chart, J-E-N-N-E-R?
- 15 A. Yes, she is, she's under wealth management.
- 16 Q. What is Ms. Hedges' title on this chart?
- 17 A. Vice president.
- 18 Q. Sorry, Ms. Hedges' title.
- 19 A. Sorry, Ms. Hedges is senior vice president.
- 20 | O. What is Ms. Jenner's title on this chart?
- 21 A. Vice president.
- 22 | Q. You told us about Mr. Pizzimbono and Ms. Hedges in sales.
- 23 What is sales?
- 24 A. Sales is part of -- sales and trading within markets. So
- 25 | for the products I had mentioned before, the sales team works

- generally with large institutional clients, governments, and corporates, and they will have relationships with these organizations that are managing assets. And those clients will want to execute in the market, so they will use a salesman that is covering them to go out into the market and execute the sales staff, who will then work with the trading desks to put that client order out into the market for an execution, and
  - Q. Are these two staffs, the sales staff and the trading staff, are they at HSBC?

when it's done it's relayed back to the salesperson.

11 A. Yes, they are.

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- 12 | Q. Let's see if we can go through one more.
- 13 What is the department at the top left?
- 14 A. Global market sales.
- 15 Q. So this is a sales operation?
- 16 A. This is a sales.
- 17 | Q. Who is shown at the top?
- 18 A. Mr. Pizzimbono.
- 19 Q. And is Ms. Hedges on this chart?
- 20 A. Yes, she is, under business development.
- 21 | Q. She's shown as the head of business development.
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. Does this fairly depict the organization of the sales,
- 24 global market sales, at HSBC in the spring of 2011 when you
- 25 were interviewing with the department?

- Picarella direct
- 1 Α. Yes, it does.
- When you were being interviewed, did you learn whether or 2 Q.
- not you were being interviewed for any specific position? 3
- Yes. 4 Α.
- 5 What was it? Ο.
- The position was for deputy head of business development in 6
- 7 Americas reporting in to Eileen Hedges.
- So down near the block that we're looking at? 8
- Yes. 9 Α.
- 10 And was there any discussion from the offices you were
- 11 interviewing with about succeeding Ms. Hedges when she moved to
- 12 a new job?
- 13 Α. Yes.
- 14 Q. What were you told?
- 15 MR. JACKSON: Objection, your Honor.
- THE COURT: Basis? 16
- 17 MR. JACKSON: Hearsay.
- THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead. 18
- Primarily from Ms. Hedges and Mr. Mullen that Ms. Hedges 19
- 20 would be moving into a new role in the organization, and that I
- 21 was being hired to succeed her.
- 22 Q. Were you interviewed at any other Wall Street firms at the
- 23 time that you were interviewing with HSBC in the spring of
- 24 2011?
- 25 Yes. Α.

- 1 | Q. Which ones?
- 2 | A. UBS.
- 3 | Q. What was the status of your interviews at UBS when you
- 4 | interviewed at HSBC?
- A. I was offered a job at UBS for director in their capital
- 6 markets division.
- 7 MR. HUBBARD: Peter, may we have PX 304, please.
- Q. You have an exhibit book there, Mr. Picarella, it's kind of hard to see on that screen.
- 10 Exhibit 304, in the third volume.
- 11 | A. Got it.
- 12 | Q. Take a look at the top, and what position -- what is the
- 13 date of this letter, Mr. Picarella?
- 14 A. April 13, 2011.
- 15 | Q. What position were you being offered?
- 16 A. Senior vice president in sales management department
- 17 | reporting to Eileen Hedges.
- 18 Q. Does it show the title that you received?
- 19 A. Yes, title was senior vice president.
- 20 Q. What does it say about your compensation?
- 21 A. That my base salary would be \$225,000 a year.
- 22 | Q. Is there any provision down below that? Is there any
- 23 reference to that?
- 24 What were you -- were you eligible under this letter
- 25 | to receive a discretionary bonus?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. And what were you told about -- by Ms. Hedges and others
- 3 | about what that bonus would be?
- 4 A. I was told the bonus would be in the 150,000 range to match
- 5 what was offered by UBS.
- 6 Q. Was that amount quaranteed?
- 7 A. No, it was a handshake.
- 8 MR. JACKSON: We have no objection, but this should 9 probably be offered.
- 10 | THE COURT: Are you offering this?
- MR. HUBBARD: Yes, your Honor. I guess I sort of
- 12 | thought that there was no objection.
- 13 | THE COURT: Hold on. The previous documents, can we
- 14 list those, and are you offering those into evidence?
- MR. HUBBARD: Not the first one. The first one was a
- demonstrative exhibit, but I move the admission of 304.
- 17 MR. JACKSON: No objection.
- 18 | THE COURT: It's in.
- 19 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 304 received in evidence)
- 20 MR. HUBBARD: May we see Plaintiff's 249, please.
- 21 BY MR. HUBBARD:
- 22 | Q. Do you have 249 in your book, Mr. Picarella?
- 23 | A. Yes, I do.
- 24 | Q. What is Exhibit 249, Mr. Picarella?
- 25  $\parallel$  A. This is a role profile form.

1 | THE COURT: And are you offering 249?

2 MR. HUBBARD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. JACKSON: No objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: It's in.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit 249 received in evidence)

Q. What is 249?

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- A. It is a role profile form.
- Q. And what is the business?
- 10 A. Global market sales management.
- 11 | Q. What is the date?
- 12 | A. May 5, 2011.
- 13 | Q. Is this role profile for you?
- 14 | A. Yes, it is.
- 15  $\parallel$  Q. What is the role title?
- 16 A. Senior vice president.
- 17 | Q. Does it show your supervisor?
- 18 A. Yes, it does.
- 19 Q. Does it show her title or position?
- 20 A. Yes, it does.
- 21 | Q. There seems to be a section there that reads role purpose
- 22 deputy-business development. Do you see that?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- 24 | Q. Can you read us the description of that position?
- 25 A. Sure. Responsible for developing relationships with sales,

- 1 credit, relationship managers and senior management. Promote
- 2 strategic client alignment to maximize profitability by
- 3 | analyzing management information for global markets customer
- 4 base to ensure priority clients fit within developed models.
- Q. If you look down beneath the top portion there's a section
- 6 called principal accountabilities.
- 7 Do you see that, Mr. Picarella?
- 8 | A. Yes, I do.

- 0. What were these accountabilities?
- 10 A. This is basically some but not all of our primary
- 11 responsibilities.
- 12 | Q. Just to look at a couple of them real quick. There's a
- 13 | note there about global markets commentary. What was that?
- 14 A. That was a monthly commentary basically highlighting
- 15 | events -- sales revenue and big events that would take place on
- 16 either a weekly or monthly basis. We had a number of different
- 17 reports.
- 18 Q. The top said establish priority clients in U.S., Canada and
- 19 | Latam. What was that?
- 20 A. They had a very large client base. There were strategic
- 21 | clients that we would isolate and basically put client planning
- 22 | around.
- 23 | O. There's a section toward the bottom that reads: On
- 24 | boarding/off boarding clients. What does that mean?
- 25 A. Any new clients that wanted -- salespeople wanted to bring

- on to the firm, they had to go through a process and committee that that was responsible for.
  - Q. There's section that reads GM BIRO. I guess that stands for business information risk officer.
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Did you have that position?
- 7 A. Yes, that was my responsibility.
  - Q. What was that responsibility?
    - A. It was basically to ensure integrity of information within the organization, that there was no chance for leakage, and that everybody was following proper protocol by desk to ensure that all information was contained in the appropriate manner within the firm.
- Q. Was there any operational risk component to this job as deputy head of business development?
- 16 A. Yeah, it was a part of it.
- Q. So with this background can you summarize for us just
  briefly what your principal job responsibilities were when you
  joined in May of 2011 as deputy head of business development?
  - A. Yeah, some of the major ones were strategic client planning, onboarding and exiting of clients, monitoring and managing industry surveys, the business information risk officer that you mentioned. We had a number of initiatives, some of them were regulatory, like Project Topaz, which was know your client, anti-money laundering, the Dodd-Frank

- regulations, and various reporting to senior management in the organization for global markets.
- 3 | Q. Just briefly, Dodd-Frank regulations, we may not be
- 4 | familiar with those. What type of regulations were they?
- 5 A. Well, they were related to derivative products and ensuring
- 6 that there were proper controls and clearance around
- 7 Dodd-Frank. It's a little complicated.
  - Q. How long were you employed by HSBC?
- 9 A. Approximately four years.
- 10 Q. How did your employment end?
- 11 A. I was terminated in March of 2015.
- 12 | Q. These responsibilities you just described to us from the
- 13 exhibit and the ones you described to us in summary, how long
- 14 | did you have these responsibilities at HSBC?
- 15 A. By the middle of 2013 almost all of them had been taken
- 16 | away.

- 17 | Q. Who was responsible for taking those responsibilities away
- 18 | from you?
- 19 A. Initially Ms. White and Pizzimbono, and eventually
- 20 Mr. Karam when he became my supervisor.
- 21 | Q. Did there come a time in 2012 when Ms. Hedges was relieved
- 22 of her management responsibilities?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- 24 | Q. Did you then succeed her?
- 25 A. I did not.

- 1  $\parallel$  Q. Who did?
- 2 A. Carol Jenner.
- 3 | Q. Were you interviewed for the job?
- 4 | A. No.
- 5 | Q. When you joined HSBC, where was your office?
- 6 A. The headquarters at 452 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan.
- 7 | Q. In the headquarters building where was your office?
- 8 A. I was on the 9th floor, trading floor. We had two trading
- 9 | floors, 9th floor and 10th floor. I was on the 9th floor.
- 10 | Q. How many employees were on that trading floor?
- 11 | A. The 9th floor was the smaller of the two trading floors.
- 12 | It was about 300 -- I would say about 300 employees on that
- 13 | floor.
- MR. HUBBARD: Do you have a demonstrative exhibit of
- 15 | the trading floor, Mr. Fitzgerald.
- 16 | Q. Let me show a picture. This is not an HSBC trading floor,
- 17 | this is a picture from the internet.
- 18 A. Correct.
- 19 Q. Can you tell us whether or not this has a reasonable
- 20 | relationship to the trading desk that you worked on?
- 21 A. Yes, very similar.
- 22 | Q. How is it similar?
- 23 A. Well, the trading desks, we call them turrets, they weren't
- 24 | like cubicles that separated employees, they were lines of
- 25 desks, and they would be sort of face to face. So this row of

- Picarella direct
- desks where this lady is sitting, right along the side is 1
- another row of the desks facing, and there were usually --2
- those rows, those turrets were in line throughout the course of 3
- trading floor. And typically you would have on perimeter of 4
- 5 the trading floor offices and conferences rooms.
- When you were set up there with Ms. Hedges and Ms. Parker, 6
- 7 were you set up in a similar setting?
- 8 A. Yes, I was. If we took the lady as an example where I was
- sitting, to my right was Ms. Hedges and to my left was 9
- 10 Ms. Parker.
- 11 Who did Ms. Parker report to?
- 12 Α. She reported to Ms. Hedges.
- 13 What kind of work did she do? 0.
- 14 For the most part she supported Ms. Hedges and myself, but Α.
- 15 she had some of her own responsibilities.
- I think we saw that she may have had the title "analyst." 16
- 17 Do you know what her actual work title was?
- 18 She was an analyst. Α.
- 19 And what was her age at the time that you joined in 2011,
- 20 if you know?
- 21 She was about 26 years old at that time.
- 22 Do you know how long she had been at the bank when you
- 23 joined?
- 24 She was at the bank I want to say about three years, and in
- 25 business development about a year before I got there.

- MR. HUBBARD: Let me see Plaintiff's Exhibit 311,
- 2 please.
- 3 | Q. What is the date on this organizational chart, please,
- 4 Mr. Picarella?
- 5 A. November 2011.
- 6 Q. The earlier one was January of 2011?
- 7 A. Correct.
- 8 | Q. So is this again the global markets sales group in
- 9 | November 2011?
- 10 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 11 Q. Does it show Mr. Pizzimbono?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- 13 | O. Is Mr. Goodwin on this chart?
- 14 | A. Yes, he is.
- 15 Q. What is his title?
- 16 A. Managing director. He ran the sales desk for the credit
- 17 product.
- MR. HUBBARD: Let's go over about two pages, please.
- 19 I should offer this, your Honor, offer Plaintiff's
- 20 | 311?
- 21 THE COURT: Any objection?
- MR. JACKSON: No objection.
- THE COURT: Okay, it's in.
- 24 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 311 received in evidence)
- 25 | Q. Are we looking at a chart that is entitled -- a section

1 | entitled wealth management and EQD sales?

- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 \ Q. And the date at the top is what?
- 4 A. November 2011.
- 5 Q. Who is the MD in the middle, head of wealth management
- 6 sales, please?
- 7 A. Todd Fruhbeis.
- 8 Q. Is Ms. Jenner on this chart?
- 9 A. Yes, she is.
- 10 | Q. What does this say her job title is?
- 11 A. Business manager vice president.
- 12 | Q. We go over a couple of pages, business development
- 13 | Americas.
- 14 This page, Mr. Picarella, business development
- 15 | Americas, is that your shop?
- 16 A. Yes, it was.
- 17 | Q. Who does it show the head of business development Americas
- 18 is?
- 19 A. Eileen Hedges.
- 20 (Continued on next page)

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GC59PIC4 Picarella - direct

- 1 Q. And who is beneath that?
- $2 \parallel A$ . Myself and Ms. Parker.
- 3 Q. Does it show your title?
- 4 A. Yes, it does.
- 5 | Q. Senior vice-president?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 | Q. And then does it shows Ms. Parker?
- 8 A. Yes. Analyst.
- 9 Q. And did the two of you work for Ms. Hedges?
- 10 | A. We did.
- 11 | THE COURT: Hold on one second. Go ahead.
- 12 | MR. HUBBARD: Give me Plaintiff's 19, please.
- 13 | THE COURT: Are you offering 19?
- MR. HUBBARD: Yes, your Honor.
- 15 | THE COURT: Any objection?
- MR. JACKSON: No objection.
- 17 THE COURT: Okay. It's in.
- 18 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 19 received in evidence)
- 19 MR. HUBBARD: I should offer it before I put it up on
- 20 | the screen.
- 21 | Q. What is Exhibit 19, Mr. Picarella?
- 22 A. That is my 2011 mid year review.
- 23 Q. If you look at the top of the document.
- 24 | A. Yes.
- 25 | Q. You have it there beside you as Exhibit 19 if you want to

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Picarella - direct

- 1 look at it in the hard copy.
- 2 MR. HUBBARD: Peter you need to highlight that. you show us the top there? 3
  - THE COURT: Members of the Jury, if you need to move around in the jury box to help you see that a little bit better, feel free to do so. Okay.
  - Do we now have it on the screen there, Mr. Picarella.

What is a global score card plus AR? 8

- It's the title of the form they used for your reviews.
- 10 Mid year and year-end reviews.
- 11 0. That was my question. Is this a performance review form?
- 12 Α. Yes, it is.
- 13 0. And this one is for mid year?
- 14 Mid year 2011. Α.
- And it's a manager review? 15 Q.
- 16 Α. Yes.
- 17 Is there a date on it? Ο.
- 18 Yes. August 17, 2011. Α.
- 19 What is the review period? Is that reflected? Q.
- 20 It reflects the first three months that I was working there
- 21 from May 5 -- even less. It was given to me in August but it
- 22 was just a couple months of time that I was there.
- 23 So it's given to you in August of '11? 0.
- 24 Α. Yes.
- 25 Q. Who gave it to you?

GC59PIC4 Picarella - direct

- 1 A. Ms. Hedges.
- Q. What was the rating?
- 3 A. Three strong.
- 4 | Q. There's a rating system at the firm. Is it a numerical
- 5 system?
- 6 A. Yes, it is.
- 7 | Q. One, two, three, four, five?
- 8 A. One through five.
- 9 Q. What is one?
- 10 A. One is outstanding.
- 11  $\mathbb{Q}$ . What is two?
- 12 A. Two I believe is exceeds.
- 13 | Q. What is three?
- 14 A. Strong.
- 15 | Q. Do you remember what four is?
- 16 A. Inconsistent.
- 17 | Q. And what is five?
- 18 A. Poor.
- 19 | Q. What did you receive in this one?
- 20 A. Three strong.
- 21 MR. HUBBARD: Let's go to 50, please, Mr. Fitzgerald.
- 22 | Q. Turn to 50, Mr. Picarella, in your book.
- 23 THE COURT: Are you offering 50?
- MR. HUBBARD: Yes, your Honor. Sorry.
- MR. JACKSON: No objection, your Honor.

GC59PIC4 Picarella - direct

1 THE COURT: Okay. Fifty is in.

2 (Plaintiff's Exhibit 50 received in evidence)

- Q. What is the Exhibit 50?
- 4 A. That is my year-end review for 2011.
- 5 | Q. And what is the date?
- 6 | A. December 21, 2011.
- 7 Q. The document period shows from May 5 through the end of the
- 8 | year, right?
- 9 | A. Yes.

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- 10 Q. Who gave you this review?
- 11 A. Ms. Hedges.
- 12 | Q. And is this a three strong rating?
- 13 A. Yeah. The grade is different than the rating. The rate's
- 14 on the last page. But, yes, it was a three strong as well.
- MR. HUBBARD: Let's go to the last page, please.
- 16 | Q. Do you see the rating there?
- And Ms. Hedges, your supervisor, gave you this rating
- 18 at the end of 2011?
- 19 A. Yes, she did.
- 20 | Q. Did you meet with her when she gave you the rating?
- 21 | A. Yes.
- 22 | Q. Did she say anything to you at that time as we heard here
- 23 | in the opening statement about Mr. Pizzimbono or Ms. White not
- 24 | thinking much of you or something like that?
- 25 A. Yeah. At this review meeting and the bonus meetings in the

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Picarella - direct

- same timeframe, a little later in the bonus meeting she said something to the effect that Mr. White -- Mr. Pizzimbono and Ms. White did not think highly of me and I needed to work on my relationship with them.
  - Q. Did they think highly of you or did they not think highly of you at that time?

MR. JACKSON: Objection.

Q. Do you know at that time?

> THE COURT: Sustained. Can you rephrase the question. MR. HUBBARD: Yes, your Honor.

- Do you know whether or not what she told you at that time was true?
  - I didn't believe it to be true, no. Α.
- Q. Why?

MR. JACKSON: Objection, your Honor.

Withdrawn. Withdrawn.

THE COURT: Go ahead, counsel.

THE WITNESS: I had only been working there a few months and I was getting to know them. And I believe I had a good relationship with both of them. In fact, a couple weeks before that review Mr. Pizzimbono took myself and our wifes to dinner at his restaurant and I thought the relationship was very good.

Is that a couple weeks before Ms. Hedges told you that he did not think much of your performance?

GC59PIC4 Picarella - direct

- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 Q. Had Mr. Pizzimbono in this period of time, did
- 3 Mr. Pizzimbono or Ms. White say anything like that to you?
- 4 A. No. They did not.
- 5 | Q. Did they say in this period of time anything complimentary
- 6 or encouraging to you?
- 7 A. Yes, they did.
- 8 | Q. How about into the spring of 2012?
- 9 | A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Do you know of any source other than Ms. Hedges of that
- 11 comment about them not thinking much of you?
- 12 A. She was the only source.
- 13 Q. Had anything happened to Ms. Hedges' status in the
- 14 organization by the time of that review meeting?
- 15 | A. Yes.
- 16 | O. What?
- 17 A. She was moved off of the  $9^{th}$  floor trading floor to the
- 18 | 10<sup>th</sup> floor away from Mr. Pizzimbono. She considered it to be
- 19 a bit of a downgrade. She was moving closer to Suzy White.
- 20 There was a change in the organization --
- 21  $\parallel$  Q. Let me ask the question.
- 22 | A. Okay.
- 23 | Q. Was her reporting relationship changed?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 | Q. Was she -- how was it changed?

- IC4 Picarella direct
- 1 A. There was a change at the COO level, chief operating
- 2 | officer level. Mr. Mullen moved into another senior role in
- 3 | the organization and his deputy, Ms. White, succeeded him as
- 4 the COO.
- 5 | Q. My question -- what I was trying to find out is was there a
- 6 change in who Ms. Hedges reported to?
- 7 A. Yes. She was going to be reporting to Ms. White.
- 8 Q. Did she express any concern about that to you?
- 9 | A. Yes.
- 10 | Q. What did she say?
- 11 A. She was very concerned. She did not want to work for Suzy
- 12 White. She thought it was a bit of a demotion.
- 13 | Q. Did she know -- do you know if she knew that you had been
- 14 | hired to succeed her?
- 15 A. Yes. She knew that.
- 16 Q. Did she tell you that you were being hired for that reason?
- 17 | A. Yes.
- 18 | Q. When she interviewed you?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 | Q. When you had this review with Ms. Hedges that she commented
- 21 about Mr. Picarella and Ms. White, did she say anything to you
- 22 | about the rating she gave you, the three strong?
- 23 A. Yes, she did. She said there were discussions with
- 24 management about perhaps giving me a two but I had not been
- 25 | there, at the firm long enough in order to do that. I was only

Picarella - direct

- there eight months and it's unusual for them to do that for 1 2 somebody that hasn't been there a year or greater.
- 3 MR. HUBBARD: Just a minute. Excuse me one minute, 4 your Honor.
  - Q. What review -- did she tell you that there was a review that she considered giving you had you been there longer?
  - She said --Yes.
- 8 Wait. Let me ask the question.
- 9 Α. I'm sorry.
- 10 Did she tell you that? Ο.

Number two.

11 Α. Yes.

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- 12 And what number did she tell you she was considering giving 13 you?
- Α.
- 15 Q. And is number two higher or lower than number three?
- 16 It's higher. Α.
- 17 Thank you. Q.
- 18 Did there come a time when you met with Ms. Hedges and 19 complained to her about her treatment of Michelle Parker?
- 20 Yes. Α.
- 21 When was the first time you can recall doing that? Q.
- 22 Α. In the February March time frame.
- 23 Why did you do that? 0.
- 24 I was concerned for -- well I was concerned about the
- 25 impact that her behavior was having on Ms. Parker.

Picarella - direct

- Q. What did you observe -- what kind of behavior had you observed that concerned you?
- 3 A. Well, I complained to her that she was dragging Ms. Parker
- 4 | out to bars in the middle of the afternoon and in the evenings,
- 5 getting her drunk, coming back into the office the next day
- 6 telling stories of how Ms. Parker was sleeping with employees,
- 7 | sleeping with executives, sleeping with clients. She was
- 8 continually using sexually explicit and intimidating language
- 9 with Ms. Parker.
- 10 | Q. Did -- had you said anything at this point in time to
- 11 | Mr. Pizzimbono about it?
- 12 | A. No.
- 13 Q. So you're now talking to Ms. Hedges about it?
- 14 A. Yes. Directly to Ms. Hedges.
- 15 | Q. Did you make any requests in connection with reporting that
- 16 conduct to her?
- 17 A. Well, yes.
- 18 Q. Did you ask her to do anything about it?
- 19 A. Yes. I told her to stop.
- 20 | Q. Did she respond in any significant way?
- 21 | A. No.
- 22 | Q. Did that con -- do you know whether or not that conduct you
- 23 complained about continued in that timeframe?
- 24 | A. It did.
- 25 | Q. Did you complain about it to anybody else?

- 1 MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, I'm just objecting to form.
- THE COURT: I'll allow it. Go ahead.
- 3 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did. I then reported it to
- 4 Mr. Pizzimbono, our boss.
- 5 | Q. Did you observe anything about Ms. Hedges -- I mean
- 6 Ms. Parker's reaction to the language you described from
- 7 | Ms. Hedges? Did you observe anything about the impact of that
- 8 | language on her in the workplace?
- 9 A. Yes. She was crying all the time. At the desk. In
- 10 conference rooms. In the lobby. She was very distraught.
- 11 | Q. Did you talk to Mr. Pizzimbono?
- 12 | A. I did.
- 13 | O. In what timeframe?
- 14 A. In the March time frame, March 2012.
- 15 | Q. Did you report to him the conduct you observed -- did you
- 16 | report to him similar to what you complained about to
- 17 Ms. Hedges?
- 18 A. Yes. And I also let him know that I was having
- 19 conversations directly with Ms. Hedges.
- 20 | Q. Did he suggest at any time that you go to the human
- 21 resources department and report her conduct?
- 22 A. Not at that time.
- 23 | Q. You say that you had overheard her at the desk using
- 24 sexually explicit language with Ms. Parker. Can you summarize
- 25 | it. Not in great detail. But just summarize some of the

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Picarella - direct

- language that you heard. 1
- 2 Some of the --Α.
  - MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, objection. This is not relevant. We have an agreement.

THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: She would say things to her like: underwear are you wearing? Did you have sex last night? who? What type of sex? You need to show more. She would talk about her own extramarital affairs, explicitly extramarital affairs she was having with a couple of executives. And that was Ms. Hedges talking about her own affairs. She would also talk about her own sexual relationship with her husband in detail.

- Did you, in speaking to Ms. Hedges, object to that conduct?
- 15 Α. Yes.
- 16 Did you report that conduct to Mr. Pizzimbono? 0.
- 17 Α. Yes.
- 18 Did he say anything to you about going to human resources?
- Not at that time. 19 Α.
- 20 Did you have any discussion with him about you continuing
- 21 to work with her yourself? To try to ameliorate this conduct?
- 22 Α. Yeah. Well I'm not sure I understand the question.
- 23 I'll rephrase it. 0.
- 24 Α. Okay.
- 25 Did you have any discussion with Mr. Pizzimbono about you Q.

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Picarella - direct

- 1 yourself attempting to speak to Ms. Hedges about it?
- 2 A. Yes. I told him --
  - MR. JACKSON: Objection.
- 4 THE COURT: Basis.
- 5 MR. JACKSON: Just the leading, your Honor.
- 6 THE COURT: Okay. Please rephrase the question.
- 7 MR. HUBBARD: Thank you, your Honor.
- Q. Did you at any time speak to any of these executives about an effort on your part to work with Ms. Hedges on this conduct?
  - A. Yes. I told Mr. Pizzimbono that I was having periodic
- 11 conversations directly with Ms. Hedges about her conduct and
- 12 | telling her it needed to stop.
- Q. Did you have any recollection of what her reaction to it was?
- 15 | A. She ignored it. The behavior would continue.
- 16 Q. Did Mr. Pizzimbono -- do you know if Mr. Pizzimbono took
- 17 | any action with respect to the conduct that you had reported?
- 18 | A. No.
- 19 THE COURT: Okay. Let's stop for the day. We're
- 20 getting close to five o'clock. Let's go ahead and break for
- 21 the day.
- 22 Members of the Jury, I'll ask that you be here bright
- 23 and early tomorrow at 9:30 and we'll continue with the
- 24 testimony.
- 25 Don't discuss this case amongst yourselves or with

anyone else. Don't do any research related to any of the issues pertaining to this case. Have a wonderful evening and we'll see you tomorrow at 9:30. (Jury excused) (Continued on next page) 

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THE COURT: I'll ask counsel to try to get here at 9:15 tomorrow just to avoid any unnecessary bumping into jurors.

Anything else we need to address today?

MR. HUBBARD: Judge, just one question.

THE COURT: Should the witness leave for this? Is this something relating to the witness's testimony?

MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, we have no objection.

MR. HUBBARD: Nothing --

THE COURT: You can sit down.

MR. HUBBARD: Nothing he didn't hear in terms of our earlier discussion.

I'm just concerned that there might be some misunderstanding on the defendant's part about your ruling on the motion in limine that was filed with respect to all of those Where's Waldo Sametime messages. Counsel referred to it in his opening statement as if it was a part of the evidentiary fabric in this case and your Honor granted the motion. So I just want to make sure that if there's any confusion about that, that counsel lets us know that he's confused and he believes he's able to address that evidence because it's not admitted and your Honor granted the motion.

THE COURT: Let me hear from defense counsel.

MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, I didn't say anything about

Sametime Chats.

the Sametime Chats in my opening statement. As I informed defense counsel, we have a witness who is going to testify to this and the Court made clear that you could call witnesses to talk about contemporaneous performance. The question of whether or not the Sametime Chats would be admitted the Court left opened in terms of whether or not the door would be opened by the nature of the testimony and said that it might be rebuttal evidence but we haven't made any reference to the

THE COURT: That was my recollection as well as the motion in limine was dealing with the Sametime Chats and not as we talked about the last time if there were witnesses who were actually going to testify about this depending on what they say.

MR. HUBBARD: I understand.

So -- but -- I understand that. The Waldo that we're talking about comes from those Sametime Chats. I understand we had a discussion about maybe some other witness.

THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. Hold on.

It does seem to me that given the content of what we're talking about that -- well, okay. Again, we have a witness who is on the stand. It seems that a lot of this may be something that that's going to be addressed with the witness. But that's fine if neither side has an objection to the witness being here. Okay. Go ahead, counsel.

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MR. HUBBARD: I don't think it's going to be addressed with me but when we get to cross-examination.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HUBBARD: The suggestion I hear is that someone from HSBC will attempt to report that what's in the Sametime Chats and then with these two employees where talking about Waldo and that would be hearsay. So you can't evaluate what you've already found to be inadmissible that way. So I'm just concerned about something that is so plainly inadmissible, that is these Waldo stuff in these Sametime Chats circulating into the opening statement.

THE COURT: My recollection of this the last time that we dealt with this is that defense counsel claim that there were witnesses who were going to testify themselves as to their own personal knowledge that someone reported to them these Where's Waldo comments, not that they observed them in the Sametime Chat or something like that.

MR. HUBBARD: I understand that, your Honor, and they might do that but that -- wouldn't that be hearsay?

THE COURT: I thought we -- I think we ruled on that before but we can deal with that again as it comes up. It seems to me that that is certainly -- you certainly in your opening statement certainly did talk a lot about these pretextual nature of the reasons that the defendants gave for firing Mr. Picarella, but we'll cross that bridge when we get

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to it. Doesn't seem that that's anything that's going to necessarily come up with this witness.

MR. HUBBARD: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything else we need to deal with?

MR. HUBBARD: Not from the plaintiff, your Honor.

MR. JACKSON: Your Honor, I don't think we need to address this any further. I'll just say I think we'll have to see what the rest of the testimony is but cross-examination I think is going to cover a number of subject matters with this witness.

I would ask the Court if the Court could inquire of Mr. Hubbard as to a projection for how much time he anticipates just so that we can -- we're making his witnesses available to him so we want to make sure that we're understanding where we are in the case.

THE COURT: Okay. That seems to make some sense.

Mr. Hubbard, do you have a sense of how much longer you have on direct?

MR. HUBBARD: I just started, your Honor. I think it's going to take a few hours. It could take three or four hours. He's the main witness on our end. The other witnesses are defense witnesses we're calling in for brief, you know, or less extensive testimony. So I would think that it would take certainly the morning tomorrow and maybe into the afternoon for

Mr. Picarella's direct to end.

THE COURT: Can you give me an offer of proof? I think I understand what Mr. Picarella's testimony is going to be about, but can you give me an offer of proof because it seems that you've certainly -- I know you said you just started. It seems that you've gotten close to a lot of the meat of some of this in terms of the alleged retaliatory motive here. But can you give me a sense.

MR. HUBBARD: A lot of that was in the opening, your Honor, but I haven't through the -- I've only gone through with him the very first complaint he made of many and I've only gone through with him virtually none of the retaliatory acts that took place, including what we say was the trumped up reason to fire him. It's extensive.

I mean I could tell your Honor that it's -- I'm going as fast as I can but I can't say it's going to be brief.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm just trying to get a sense again of whether or not -- it seemed that in your opening statement you were doing sort of a -- equivalent of what would be called a double direct. I'm going to make sure we're not going to get in that situation where you're going to go over all of this briefly with this witness and then go over this same information again in further detail along with this witness. We want to keep things moving along. The jurors are here. They're active. There have already been some moments

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where they've been starting to get a little restless. We want to keep things moving. I understand this is the plaintiff and I certainly want to be lenient and give you time but it seems to me that both parties seem to be going at sort of cross-purposes here if the goal was to try to move things along and get to the real issues here.

I am inclined to allow plaintiff's counsel to lead a little bit to get to some of this preliminary stuff so that we can move things along. If the defendant wants to object to that, that's fine. But if we're going to have open-ended questions when we're talking about did you make this complaint and when did you make this complaint, it's going to slow things down a little bit.

MR. HUBBARD: I had to prepare it that way because I didn't know how it would be and I certainly can move it along, but the questions that I was asking the gentleman, other than a couple of questions, I asked just to -- just to deal with what he said in the opening. I'm only on -- I'm only on February, March of 2012.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HUBBARD: That's where we are. That's very early in this episode. But I take your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm saying that it very well may be that it takes three or four hours. I just want to try to make sure that you can move things along efficiently.

So, again, if we're getting to some certain preliminary matters I will give counsel some leeway to lead so we can get through some of this stuff in terms of the -- I don't believe there's going to be any dispute in terms of the date of some of these complaints, or is this there? Is there any dispute about that?

MR. JACKSON: There is, your Honor. We disagree with the timeline that Mr. Picarella is suggesting in terms of when he made his complaints. It's something of an important dispute.

But I will just say, your Honor, we take the Court's point. I was trying -- I think I only made a couple of leading objections. I was trying to allow leading. It was really only on the points that I thought get to sort of the nature of some of the complaints.

But we trust the Court's judgment about what will make it faster. We thought it would make it faster with some of that if there was just one open-ended question like: What happened? What did you say to him? But we definitely defer to the Court's wisdom on that and we will take the Court's advice not to object where the leading --

THE COURT: That's fine. You're free to object if you feel an objection is appropriate. But I guess what I'm trying to figure out is is there actually a dispute between the parties as to when Mr. Picarella made complaints?

that?

I'm not talking about his motivation for making the complaint. I'm not talking about the substance of his complaints. But in terms of the timeline in terms of when certain complaints were made, is there actually a dispute about

MR. JACKSON: The dispute, your Honor, is about what the nature of the complaints was at the time because there's only one type of complaint that is protected activity in this case and that is the complaint about Ms. Parker. That in our view doesn't take place until late in 2012. Mr. Picarella I think, his testimony is that it took place early in 2012. And this is the subject of discussion at depositions and a number of other places. But we do have a dispute about that that we think is material.

THE COURT: It seems again, and I'll hear from counsel, because it seems again to make sense from an efficiency standpoint to again allow plaintiff's counsel to lead a little bit in terms of the dates of these complaints. I understand that there is a dispute between the parties as to what may have constituted a complaint or what the nature of the complaints was. But in terms of moving these things along, the fact that the defense has a different view about the nature of the complaints, that's something that you can deal with on cross-examination. But in terms of getting these dates out of the way because it seems that there are several dates it does

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seem that it's in everyone's interests to move that along since there is no dispute about the dates.

> That's fine, Judge. Thank you. MR. JACKSON:

MR. HUBBARD: We will work toward that goal, your Honor.

The thing that I'm trying to deal with is the defendant contests protected activity. So that's why I have to go into detail about what was said.

THE COURT: No. That's fine. I'm not saying that you shouldn't go into what was said. But in terms of instead of saying what happened next, you can talk about, as you've done: Did you complain to so and so about this? When was that?

MR. HUBBARD: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Then what did you say as opposed to what happened next and then going back and forth to try to get out these dates.

MR. HUBBARD: I'm just trying to do it the old-fashioned way. It's not necessary. We can do it that way.

THE COURT: One other thing that we can do that maybe can speed things up to the extent that there seem to be, I'm thinking about at least 88 percent of the documents that the parties wish to submit into evidence, there is no dispute about, counsel can confer about that, give me a list and then we can do this even, I quess we can do this in the presence of the jury, but just have plaintiff's counsel say: I move to

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admit blank, blank, blank, blank, blank, blank, blank. No objection. They're all in. We don't have to keep going through all of that in front of the jury.

> MR. HUBBARD: Yes, sir. We should do that.

MR. JACKSON: If Mr. Hubbard will send us a list tonight of the exhibits that he intends to admit we will definitely be able to do that, your Honor. It would just be difficult if we're hearing it right at that moment.

Your Honor, related to that with the demonstratives. I think it probably makes sense -- all the demonstratives have been admitted, but I think it probably makes sense right before the directs in this case if we could have a practice of just flashing what the demonstratives will be so that we know what they are before they are going up.

THE COURT: Okay. That makes sense to me.

MR. HUBBARD: I have a list right here, so we're off and running.

> MR. JACKSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Sounds good. Anything else from plaintiff's counsel?

> MR. HUBBARD: No. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else from defense counsel?

MR. JACKSON: Given the representation, your Honor, we just would want to confirm. We're going to -- we had talked about having two short witnesses available tomorrow. We're not

Picarella - direct

going to ask those people -- our plan would be not to ask those 1 2 people to come tomorrow but to plan to come Wednesday because 3 if it's going to be three or four hours that's going to take up 4 the bulk of tomorrow and then there's cross-examination, so. 5 THE COURT: Are there other witnesses who are 6 available just in case? 7 MR. HUBBARD: We have -- we have a witness who is here 8 from London, Mr. Mullen, to testify after Mr. Picarella. So he 9 is here and available. And then I think Ms. Weiss, they tell 10 us Ms. Weiss is ready to go first thing Wednesday morning. And 11 we had discussed having Ms. Malanga. I think she's at the firm 12 so she's just right down the street. She can be on call to 13 come if we need. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Sounds good. So let's ask counsel 15 to get here at 9:15 tomorrow. Anything else from either side? 16 17 MR. HUBBARD: No. Thank you, your Honor. 18 MR. JACKSON: No, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Good night. 20 (Adjourned) 21 22 23 24 25

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